

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace the paragraph at page 2 of Summary, lines 15 - 28, with the following paragraph:

In accordance with this invention, a dispenser for consumable liquids delivers the liquid to a dispensing location from a remote store or container without reliance on gravity flow, without introducing air or other gas under pressure into contact with the liquid and without contacting the liquid with any moving part of a pump or the like. The mechanism for delivery of the liquid is gas pressure activated. In the preferred embodiment it is an inflatable bladder or air bag that engages a collapsible container such as a compressible bag containing the liquid. Compressed air is fed to the inflatable bladder, which is confined in its position in force exerting contact with the flexible, liquid-containing bag. The compressible bag opens to a liquid delivery path leading to the dispensing location. Preferably the path contains a flexible tube through which the liquid flows. In a preferred embodiment, flow is controlled by a pinch valve normally pinching the tube closed. Preferably both the flexible bag and the flexible liquid delivery tube are relatively inexpensive and can be discarded after the bag is exhausted of liquid. In a preferred embodiment no part of the mechanism for forcing the liquid out of the bag to the dispensing location ever touches the liquid. Maintaining sanitary conditions is made very easy. In this regard, distinction between the disposable, liquid-contacting parts (bag and tube) and reusable parts is made. The expression "permanent parts of the dispenser" is used. By "permanent part of the dispenser" is meant a non-disposable part of the apparatus that, unlike the collapsible liquid bag and the liquid delivery tube, is ordinarily reused from one refilling of the dispenser to the next.

Please replace the three paragraphs beginning at page 11, line 5 of the Specification and ending at page 12, line 28 of the Specification with the following three amended paragraphs:

Fig. 15 illustrates an alternative to the previously described pinch valves controlling the flow of liquid from the fountainhead 28. The valve 210 of Fig. ~~[[17]]~~ 15 connects to the output end of a flexible liquid supply tube 115 for example. A housing 211 receives a slide 212. The slide is urged by spring 214 to the rest or home position at which it is shown in Fig. ~~[[17]]~~ 15. The slide fits in liquid-tight relation to the housing. However at a location along its perimeter an air escape passage 215 is provided such as a channel or flat or other configuration forming a space between the valve slide and its housing communicating between the interior of the housing 211 and atmosphere. In the home position of the slide as shown the slide 212 and the housing 211 form a chamber 217. The chamber communicates with the tube 115 through an opening in the chamber at 218. Liquid product from the refrigeration unit enters the chamber 217, filling it. Air displaced by the liquid as it fills the chamber 217 escapes along the passage 215 allowing the chamber 217 to be filled with liquid. To measure out a consistent portion of the liquid, the slide 212 is pushed to the left in Fig. ~~[[17]]~~ 15, either manually or by activation of a solenoid or the like. An opening 219 in the slide moves into alignment with an output opening or spout 220 opening into the housing 211. At that point liquid in the chamber 217 is forced out of the chamber 217 into a hollow interior 221 or other path or passage through the slide 212 and out of the valve through the opening 219 and the spout 220. The exterior of the slide 212 closes off the opening 218 as it is pushed to the left and a measured dose of the liquid is dispensed. Upon release of the slide 212 it returns to its home position under the urging of the spring 214. Initially, air moves into the chamber 217 allowing the slide to move towards its home position

and until the opening 218 is again opened into the chamber 217. At that time, chamber 217 again fills as air is expelled.

Returning to Fig. 6 a pair of safety shut off safety interlock switches 225 and 226 are supported on the shell of the refrigeration unit 50 to be activated by the door of the unit when the door is closed. Any suitable commercially available switch can serve. Limit switches and proximity sensors are just two alternatives that may be used. How those switches operate is better described in connection with the circuit of Fig. [[19]] 16. There the switches 225 and 226 are seen to be connected in series and are hence redundant for a greater measure of safety. Opening one or both switches, by opening the door of the unit 50, interrupts a circuit from a DC power supply 228 to four electrically operated valves 230, 231, 232 and 233. Ordinarily, with the door of the refrigeration unit 50 closed, air pump 64 is operative to apply air pressure elevated to something less than 8 PSI to an output line 235 and through a check valve 236. Air is supplied to the vacuum side of the pump 64 via a filter 253, valve 233 and a line 254. An air pressure meter 237 monitors the pressure in the line 235. From the line 235 the increased air pressure branches to lines 238 and 239. Air pressure line 238 serves as an input to the first valve 230, a valve that maintains the connection between a pair of air lines 241 and 242 normally open. In its normally open state the valve 230 applies the air pressure of the line 238 to the line 242. A further pressure meter 244 monitors that pressure. The second valve 231 maintains the connection between the line 242 and a further line 245 normally closed. The line 245 applies the increased air pressure output of the pump 64 to a manifold 246 which distributes the air at the raised pressure to the bladders 143 via lines 248 and 249 and the lines 147 - 151 previously discussed. A pressure switch 256 monitors the pressure in the line 242 via a line 257 to interrupt the circuit from mains power at 259 to the pump 64 when that pressure falls. Initially, at startup,

pressure is built in the line 242 by the pump by means of a timed breaker 261 that, upon application of the output of the DC power supply shorts out the pressure switch 256 for a period sufficient to pressurize the system.

When one or both safety switches 225 and 226 open, the valve 230 connects the air lines 241 and 242 thus connecting line 242 to the intake of the pump 64 and dropping the pressure in the line 242. The valve 231 at the same time vents the line 245 to atmosphere through the valve outlet ~~[[265]]~~ 263 marked "EXH." Through the manifold 246 the bladders 143 are thus vented to atmosphere, deflating the bladders and making it safe to open the drawers containing the bladders and the flexible bags containing the liquid product. The output of the pump 64, also, is vented to atmosphere by the closing of the normally closed valve 232. The air intake and filter 253 are disconnected from the vacuum side of the pump 64 by the opening of the normally open valve 233. The loss of air pressure in the line 242 is communicated to the pressure switch 256 which interrupts the mains power to the pump 64.